

ELEVENTH

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT

OF THE

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE

OF

PENNSYLVANIA.

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SESSION 1858-59.

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PHILADELPHIA:

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1858.



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OFFICERS OF THE COLLEGE  
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HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE

PENNSYLVANIA.

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# OFFICERS OF THE COLLEGE.

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HON. A. V. PARSONS.

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HENRY HOMER,

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ALFRED COXE.



# FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

---

WALTER WILLIAMSON, M. D.,

PROFESSOR OF OBSTETRICS, DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN, AND  
MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

JACOB BEAKLEY, M. D.,

PROFESSOR OF SURGERY.

WILLIAM A. REED, M. D.,

PROFESSOR OF PHYSIOLOGY.

JOHN REDMAN COXE, Jr., M. D.,

PROFESSOR OF HOMŒOPATHIC INSTITUTES, PATHOLOGY AND THE PRACTICE  
OF MEDICINE.

CHARLES JULIUS HEMPEL, M. D.,

PROFESSOR OF MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

THOMAS MOORE, M. D.,

PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY.

\* ———, M. D.,

PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY, AND TOXICOLOGY.

ALFRED R. DAVIES, M. D.,

DEMONSTRATOR OF ANATOMY.

WALTER WILLIAMSON, M. D., DEAN,

N. E. cor. 11th and Filbert Streets, Philadelphia.

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\* The chair of Chemistry will be filled before the opening of the next session.



## ANNOUNCEMENT.

### COLLEGE BUILDING.

THE College Building, a faithful representation of which may be seen on the first page of the cover, is a convenient, well-heated, and well-ventilated edifice, every way suited to the purposes of a medical school. It is located in a central part of the city of Philadelphia—Filbert street, above Eleventh. The basement is divided into convenient rooms for the use of the Dispensary, in which from forty to sixty patients are prescribed for daily. In the first story, there is a large and well-appointed Lecture-room and Laboratory, amply supplied with chemical apparatus. Here the lectures on Practice, Physiology, and Chemistry are delivered. The second story is appropriated to the Museum. The room is large, being fifty-two feet in length, by forty-five in width, with high ceiling and every convenience of light and heat. The third story contains Professors' rooms, and an amphitheatre. The latter is well arranged for lectures which require illustrations by means of models, specimens, and demonstrations. Anatomy, Surgery, Materia Medica, and Obstetrics are taught in this room. In the fourth story, is the Dissecting room, and other rooms, suitable for all purposes connected with the operations of this department.



## THE MUSEUM.

The Museum is well stored with choice specimens, illustrative of Osteology, Myology, Neurology and Angeiology; Physiological diagrams, and Pathological formations; Obstetric models, mannikins, plates, morbid specimens, and representations in papier-mache and wax; surgical specimens of accidental formations obtained from the *subject*, and colored magnified drawings of surgical diseases, together with a fine collection of representations of the diseases of the eye, ear and parts concerned in hernia, &c., in wax; dried specimens of the articles of the *Materia Medica*, obtained from the vegetable kingdom, with colored engravings of the plants in the recent state, and also specimens of the articles obtained from the animal and mineral kingdoms, and chemical products. Interspersed through the whole, may be seen many specimens of natural curiosities, monstrosities and other anomalies of the human species. In short, the Museum is a highly creditable collection of means for scientific study and demonstrations.

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Ten annual courses of Lectures have already been given in this Institution, and more than eight hundred students have matriculated and pursued their studies under the direction of the Professors since the College went into operation; and more than three hundred physicians now in practice may be numbered among the graduates of the Institution who doubtless will take pleasure in referring to the same, as their Alma Mater.

After ten years of labor, the Faculty of the College



take pleasure in announcing the entire success of the experiment. The College, organized upon its present basis, and with no reference to local or partizan interests, has prospered from year to year; and although many discouragements have presented themselves as matters to be regretted, it is nevertheless confidently announced that the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania will continue to prosper, because it has been reared for the good of mankind. It is the first Institution in the world that was expressly chartered for the purpose of embracing in the ordinary curriculum of medical studies, the science of Homœopathy; and in accordance with the principle of its character, the College presents itself as a complete Institution, with all the facilities for imparting instruction—

1. In Practical and Surgical Anatomy.
2. In Physiology.
3. In Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
4. In Homœopathic Institutes, Pathology, and the Practice of Medicine.
5. In Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence.
6. In Chemistry and Toxicology.
7. In Operative and Medical Surgery.

The opportunity for acquiring thorough knowledge in these branches is as great in this Institution as in any in the country; so that no physician of the Homœopathic School need feel any hesitation in sending his students here to be educated. It is not true that Allopathic Colleges furnish greater facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge in the various departments of the profession, than does the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania; and as proof of this the Faculty of the College refer with pleasure and



gratification to the Alumni of the Institution, scattered over the entire Union, who have won laurels for the Homœopathic profession. Many of them at this time are enjoying enviable distinctions in society on account of their skill in Surgery, Obstetrics, and in the art of healing. As gentlemen, we are persuaded, they will compare favorably with the Alumni of Allopathic institutions; as well educated physicians in every department that pertains to the profession, we are assured that they will more than compare with the average standing of Allopathic graduates, and as successful practitioners we unhesitatingly declare them, immeasurably in advance of their Allopathic competitors.

But to be more specific in pointing out the course of instruction in this Institution, as well as the means for illustration and demonstration, we will recapitulate:

#### 1. PRACTICAL AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

The professor of anatomy includes in his course, histology, descriptive and surgical anatomy, which he will demonstrate upon the recent subject. New additions having been made to the anatomical museum, consisting of wet and dried preparations, drawings, models, &c., he will be able satisfactorily to illustrate every subject pertaining to the chair.

The dissecting rooms which are large, well-lighted and ventilated, will be under the immediate charge of the demonstrator, who will use every means to render the study of practical anatomy as advantageous as in any other College in the country.

Arrangements have been made by which an abundant supply of *materiel* will be furnished throughout the course.



## 2 PHYSIOLOGY

The professor of physiology treats of the phenomena normally occurring in the living human organism, the laws which these observe, and the causes to which they may be attributed. He also enunciates those principles and precepts which may be said to constitute the Institutes of Hygiène. These subjects are amply illustrated by experiments, and by models, drawings and preparations.

## 3. MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

The professor in this department calls the attention of the students to the materials used for medicines; he points out to them the necessary steps to be taken in order to procure the medicines in their crude state, and explains their mode of preparation and preservation. He also describes their physical properties, and points out the method by which a knowledge of the range of their medicinal uses both in the Allopathic and Homœopathic practice, is obtained. And he furthermore expounds the principle upon which remedial action depends, and makes a demonstrable application of the same in the description of every remedy.

## 4. HOMŒOPATHIC INSTITUTES, PATHOLOGY, AND THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

In this department, the professor announces, and illustrates the "law of cure." 2d. Under the head of Pathology and the practice of Medicine, he treats of the Pathology and History of the various diseases inci-



dent to the human system, and points out the treatment in accordance with the principles and law of Homœopathy.

#### 5. OBSTETRICS AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

In this department the student will have ample opportunity for becoming familiar with every thing pertaining to the duties of an *accoucheur*. The professor will conduct the mind of the student to the sanctuary of parturition, and point out his relations to his patient, and the responsibility that rests upon him; he will also, by the use of mannikins, instruct him in the necessary manipulations, including the use of instruments in difficult and preternatural cases, and also in the medical treatment that may be required in diseases incident to women and children.

Medical jurisprudence is also taught in this department, and this consists in pointing out to the student the application of medical knowledge to the solution of every question connected with the preservation of the species, and the administration of justice.

#### 6. CHEMISTRY AND TOXICOLOGY.

In this essential department, the student is instructed in the elementary character of matter, and in the principles of chemical analysis; and in the department of toxicology, he will be taught the nature of the different poisons, and the manner of testing their presence in the stomach, or excretions, in the event of a fatal termination, when imbibed by accident or otherwise. Every subject in this department will be illustrated by



numerous experiments, for which purpose the College has a laboratory ample and sufficient.

#### 7. OPERATIVE AND MEDICAL SURGERY.

In this department the professor will delineate the principles and practice of surgery; he will enter into all the minutiae of mechanical surgery, such as the application of bandages, and other appliances that may be required as dressings. He will show upon the subject the manner of performing both the capital and minor operations, and moreover, he will enter minutely into the description and treatment of surgical diseases.

To aid him in illustrating his subjects he will have the recent subject, drawings, models, splints, and other appliances, sufficient to illustrate the various duties of the surgeon in clinical practice.

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To the brief account thus given of the range of the various departments, may be added, that a medical clinic has been held every Wednesday, and a surgical clinic every Saturday, during the preceding course, superintended by the respective professors of these two branches. These clinics has proved valuable in imparting a practical knowledge of medicine and surgery. They have constituted, and will yet constitute an important feature in the exercises of the College. And also there is a dispensary connected with the College to which students have access, that is kept open every day, except Sundays, and more than two thousand patients received treatment from the same during the last year.

It will be seen from the foregoing that no labor or



expense has been spared to build up the College, so that it may rank with the most efficient institutions of the country, and prove instrumental in promoting the welfare of the Homœopathic School throughout the world.

The next course of lectures will commence on the 11th day of October, 1858, and continue until the 1st of March following. Any information concerning the College may be obtained from the Dean, who will attend promptly to the answering of all letters addressed to him upon the subject.

WALTER WILLIAMSON, M. D.,

Dean of the Faculty,

N. E. corner of 11th and Filbert Streets, Phila.

### LIST OF MATRICULANTS, FOR 1857-8.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Albee, George S.,.....	Michigan.
Alphonso, John de la Torre y.,.....	Cuba.
Angell, Francis M.,.....	Louisiana.
Bell, James B.,.....	Maine.
Bender, Jonathan J.,.....	Pennsylvania.
Billingsley, J. H.,.....	Kentucky.
Black, James E.,.....	Canada West.
Bratt, Benj. R.,.....	Pennsylvania.
Brown, John,.....	Pennsylvania.
Brown, Samuel,.....	Pennsylvania.
Burdick, Joseph A.,.....	Pennsylvania.
Butler, Chas. F.,.....	New York.
Cargill, Oscar D.,.....	Massachusetts.
Coombs, E. Hoffman,.....	Virginia.
Conway, Thomas,.....	New Jersey.
Coxe, L. Lewis,.....	Pennsylvania.
Crouch, J. Fletcher,.....	Delaware.
Downing, John C. C.,.....	New York.
Edwards, Thos. Geo.,.....	Texas.
Everts, Edgar S.,.....	New York.
Falligant, Louis A.,.....	Georgia.



NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Garvin, John J.,.....	Pennsylvania.
Goodman, J. R., M.D.,.....	South America.
Hitchens, Peter S.,.....	Pennsylvania.
Helm, John,.....	New Jersey.
Houard, Louis I.,.....	Pennsylvania.
Houghton, J. Harrison,.....	Pennsylvania.
Jones, Joseph E., M.D.,.....	Pennsylvania.
King, Fred.,.....	Pennsylvania.
King, Wm. H.,.....	Canada West.
Laidlaw, Alexander,.....	Pennsylvania.
Lear, John T.,.....	Louisiana.
Liscomb, P. D.,.....	Pennsylvania.
Malin, Wm. H.,.....	Pennsylvania.
Martin, Robt. W.,.....	Pennsylvania.
McPherson, Wm. H.,.....	New Jersey.
Munsey, Barton, M.D.,.....	Pennsylvania.
Newton, Charles,.....	New Jersey.
Packer, Charles W.,.....	Pennsylvania.
Pearsall, Saml. J.,.....	New York.
Peterson, Wilson,.....	New York.
Rankin, John S.,.....	Pennsylvania.
Redman, Geo. A.,.....	New York.
Reed, Jacob O.,.....	Pennsylvania.
Ridgway, Philip R.,.....	Massachusetts.
Roberts, R. Ross,.....	Pennsylvania.
Rockwell, A. F.,.....	New York.
Shearer, Thomas,.....	Pennsylvania.
Smedley, Robert C.,.....	Pennsylvania.
Smiley, A. H.,.....	Pennsylvania.
Smith, F. Schuyler,.....	Pennsylvania.
Starkey, G. R., M. D.,.....	Pennsylvania.
Stearns, Geo. W.,.....	Massachusetts.
Steck, John H., M.D.,.....	Pennsylvania.
Steele, J. A., M.D.,.....	Vermont.
Stiles, John A.,.....	Connecticut.
Stein, Louis M., M.D.,.....	Virginia.
Southgate, George A.,.....	Massachusetts.
Taber, John D.,.....	Massachusetts.
Taylor, Fred.,.....	New York.
Thomas, John H.,.....	Pennsylvania.
Varona, A. Adolph de,.....	Isle of Cuba.
Von Tagen, Chas. H.,.....	Pennsylvania.
Walker, Chas. H., M.D.,.....	New Hampshire.
Weeks, Robert D.,.....	Pennsylvania.
Williams, Alban,.....	Pennsylvania.
Williamson, Const. H.,.....	Pennsylvania.
Woodvine, Denton G.,.....	Massachusetts.



## GRADUATES OF 1858.

At a Public Commencement held in the Musical Fund Hall, March 2d, 1858, the Degree of the College was conferred by the HON. A. V. PARSONS, President, upon the following named gentlemen:

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TITLE OF THESIS.
Bender, Jonathan J.,	Pennsylvania,	Parturition.
Billingsley, Joseph H.,	Kentucky,	Miasmatic Fevers of the South, and their Treatments.
Black, James E.,	Canada West,	Pneumonia.
Bratt, Benj. R.,	Pennsylvania,	The Dynamic Philosophy.
Brown, Samuel,	Pennsylvania,	Medical Etiquette.
Conway, Thomas,	New Jersey,	Intermittent Fever.
Coxe, Lorenzo Lewis,	Pennsylvania,	History of the Materia Medica.
Everts, Edgar S.,	New York,	Theory of Generation.
Falligant, Louis A.,	Georgia,	Acute and Chronic Gastritis.
Hitchens, Peter S.,	Pennsylvania,	Phthisis Pulmonalis.
Houard, Louis I.,	Pennsylvania,	Yaws, its History and Treatment.
Houghton, J. Harrison,	Pennsylvania,	Involuntary Homœopathic Provings.
King, Wm. H.,	Canada West,	Homœopathy vs. Alloëopathy.
Malin, Wm. H.,	Pennsylvania,	Medicinal Palliation.
Pearsall, Saml. J.,	New York,	Pneumonia.
Peterson, Wilson,	New York,	Cynanche Trachealis.
Rankin, John S.,	Pennsylvania,	The Physician.
Redman, Geo. A.,	New York,	Parturition.
Roberts, R. Ross,	Pennsylvania,	Syphilization.
Rockwell, A. F.,	New York,	Physic vs. Metaphysics.
Shearer, Thomas,	Pennsylvania,	The Principal Adjuncts of Homœopathy.
Stearns, George W.,	Massachusetts,	Atrophy.
Steele, John A.,	Vermont,	Nature and Treatment of Fractures.
Stiles, John A.,	Connecticut,	Cancerous Growths.
Varona, A. A. de	Isle of Cuba,	Medicine in General, and on the Superiority of the Homœopathic System.
Von Tagen, C. Henry,	Pennsylvania,	Homœopathy vs. Alloëopathy, during and after Pregnancy.
Williams, Alban,	Pennsylvania,	The Condition of Physic, Pathology to Therapeutics.

## SPECIAL DEGREE.

De la Torre y Alphonso, John,	Cuba.
Blake, Edmund H.,	Texas.
Taxil, L. V. M.,	Louisiana.
Freleigh, Martin,	New York.
Ridgway, Philip R.	Massachusetts.

## HONORARY DEGREE.

Stein, Louis M.,	Virginia.
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## REGULATIONS OF THE COLLEGE.

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THE affairs of the Institution are under the control of a Board of Managers, consisting of the President of the College and six gentlemen, elected annually by the Corporation.

The faculty shall have authority to elect their own officers, consisting of a President and Dean, hold meetings for the purpose of arranging and conducting the business of their department, and for the preservation of order and decorum among the medical students.

The Winter Course of Medical Lectures will begin annually on the second Monday in October, and end about the first of March ensuing.

A candidate for graduation must be of good moral character, and be possessed of sufficient preliminary education, have attained the age of twenty-one years, have applied himself to the study of medicine for three years, attended two courses of medical lectures, and have been during that time, the private pupil for two years, of a respectable practitioner of medicine.

Students who have attended one or more full courses of Lectures in other Medical Colleges, may become candidates by attendance upon one full course in this Institution.

The candidate, when making application for an examination, must exhibit his tickets to the dean, or give other satisfactory evidence to the Faculty, to prove that the above regulations have been complied with.

Special examinations in particular cases may be had, with the consent of the Faculty.

The examination of the candidates for graduation will begin the last week of February; and the commencement for conferring the Degree of the College shall be held by a special mandamus of the Board of Managers, as soon after the close of the Lectures as practicable.

The candidate, on or before the first of February, must deliver to the Dean of the Faculty, a thesis composed by himself, and in his own hand-writing, on some medical subject, which shall be referred to one of the Professors for examination.

The Essay must be written on thesis paper of a uniform size, the alternate page being left blank.

A thesis may be published by the candidate, permission of the Faculty being first obtained.



The candidate shall pay the fees of graduation at the time of presenting his thesis, and in the event of his rejection, the money shall be returned to him.

The examination shall be conducted in private by each Professor, and the voting, in the case of every candidate, shall be by ballot.

If, in the opinion of the Faculty, a candidate would be benefited by attending another course of Lectures he may withdraw his thesis, without being considered as rejected.

In unsatisfactory cases, the candidate may avail himself of a second examination before the whole Faculty, with their consent.

Formal notice of each satisfactory examination shall be given by the Dean to the passed candidate, who shall record his name and address upon the register of Graduates, with the title of his thesis.

The names of the passed candidates are to be reported by the Dean to the President, who will communicate such report to the Board of Managers, in order, if approved by them, their mandamus may be issued for conferring the degree.

A passed candidate shall not absent himself from the Commencement, without the permission of the Faculty.

Amount of fees for a full course of lectures (invariably cash,)

	\$100 00
Matriculation fee (paid once only,)	5 00
Practical Anatomy,	10 00
Graduation fee,	30 00
Fee for students who have attended two full courses in other medical colleges,	50 00
Graduates of other medical colleges,	30 00

The matriculation ticket must be first obtained of the Dean, before any other tickets can be purchased.

The tickets must be taken by the first Monday in November, except in special cases, to constitute a full course.

Students who have attended two full courses of instruction in this Institution, shall be admitted to the subsequent courses of the College without further charge.

The Faculty shall have authority to consider and decide upon cases of special application for admission to the Lectures.

WALTER WILLIAMSON, M. D., Dean,

N. E. corner 11th and Filbert Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.



25  
INTRODUCTORY LECTURE

TO THE CLASS

OF THE

Homœopathic Medical College

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

BY

JOHN REDMAN COXE, JR., M.D.,

PROFESSOR OF HOMŒOPATHIC INSTITUTES, PATHOLOGY, AND THE PRACTICE OF  
MEDICINE.

DELIVERED OCTOBER 14, 1858.

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Published by the Class.

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PHILADELPHIA:

JOHN E. POTTER, No. 617 Sansom Street.

Publisher of "Subscription" and other books.

1858.



INTRODUCTORY LECTURE

Compliments of

John C. Downing



## CORRESPONDENCE.

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*Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania,  
Philadelphia, Nov. 26th, 1858.*

PROF. J. REDMAN COXE, JR.:—

DEAR SIR:—As a Committee appointed by the Class, the undersigned would respectfully solicit a copy of your Introductory Address for publication. Entertaining, as we do, a high respect for your ability in diffusing the principles and practical applications of our science, we trust that our communication will meet your favourable consideration. Awaiting your pleasure, we remain,

Very respectfully yours,

WM. H. M'PHERSON, (of New Jersey,) *Chairman.*

B. S. KING, Georgia.  
J. P. TEAGUE, Canada West.  
J. G. CORTES, Mexico.  
J. B. BELL, Maine.  
J. M. TROYER, Illinois.  
T. N. REED, New Jersey.  
J. T. LEAR, Louisiana.  
V. L. MOORE, Wisconsin.  
C. W. SKIFF, Connecticut.

C. F. BUTLER, New York.  
J. D. DAVIS, Nova Scotia.  
T. G. EDWARDS, Texas.  
F. NICHOLS, Massachusetts.  
WM. M. HILL, Kentucky.  
A. B. BURR, North Carolina.  
O. S. WOOD, Pennsylvania.  
J. C. BUDLONG, Rhode Island.  
J. F. CROUCH, Delaware.

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*Philadelphia, Nov. 27th, 1858.*

W. H. M'PHERSON, ESQ., *Chairman*, and others:—

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter of the 26th inst. has just been received, requesting a copy of my Introductory Lecture for publication. It affords me pleasure to comply with your wishes, and I herewith send you a copy of the lecture in question.

I feel gratified by your favourable appreciation of my endeavours in behalf of the noble science of Homœopathy, and sincerely trust that each and all of you will follow my example in this respect.

With my best wishes for your health, happiness, and success in the profession you have chosen,

I am, very truly,

Your friend,

J. R. COXE, JR.



# CONSTITUTIONAL

## OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE, January 15, 1891.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE, MARCH 1, 1890.

ALBANY: PUBLISHED BY THE STATE OF NEW YORK, 1891.

WILLIAM F. FLEMING, STATE PRINTER.



## INTRODUCTORY LECTURE.

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GENTLEMEN:—It has been admitted from the earliest ages that the human mind is prone to fall into the path of error,—“*Humanum est errare*” is a maxim as old as the Augustan era, and it is not less true of the present, notwithstanding the most ardent aspirations after truth, and the most gigantic efforts to attain it have been characteristic of mankind in general through successive ages.

The philosopher, the divine and the statesman, have far too frequently substituted fallacies, which they either believed, or feigned to be truths, and all the power of human reason has been employed in one age, to sustain as true, that which, in a subsequent period, has been acknowledged to be a delusion, by the wisest and most enlightened of mankind.

This has been the case in every moral and intellectual research, and in none more so than in the progress and development of the science of medicine. A retrospect of the errors and delusions of our forefathers in medicine will aid us in bringing our noble science to a higher degree of excellence, and render it more worthy of the exalted object to which it is, or should be mainly directed—the renovation, and preservation of health—the greatest of all blessings conferred by our Almighty Creator on man.

Time would fail me, should I enter into an elaborate detail of all the various delusions in medical science since the era of Hippocrates, and my present object is simply to portray and to vindicate the doctrines we hold, as the followers of the illustrious Hahnemann, and to prove that those doctrines contain a most decided and important truth, as well as a most important progress in medical science.



It is however necessary, first, to revert to and animadvert on the past and present imperfection of Therapeutics, in order to illustrate the absolute necessity for further most careful and extensive research. In so doing I shall have occasion to repel the ungenerous, the ungentlemanly, and the unphilosophical assaults made against Homœopathy by Allopaths, who were totally ignorant, (and wilfully so) of that which they assailed. Assaults characterized by misrepresentation, inconsistency and dogmatical assumption, so gross as to render the authors ridiculous in the estimation of the wise, the well informed, and the gentlemanly of their own school.

The charge of quackery, iterated and reiterated by very many of the Allopaths against Homœopathy besides being altogether false and unfounded in fact, comes with exceeding bad grace from those who, in all ages, have been accused and convicted of the grossest quackery, by the wise and learned of their own school.

Not to mention Boerhaave, Rush, Sydenham, and many other illustrious men, I merely refer you to Drs. Knighton, Luther, Forbes, and Girtanner of the present day, who assert in the most emphatic language, that Allopathy is disgraced by the most atrocious quackery, practised *ad nauseam* by its adherents. Forbes says, "The history of Medicine is nothing but a history of perpetual changes in the opinions and practice of its professors respecting the very same subject,—the nature and treatment of diseases. When we come to trace the history and fortunes of particular remedies and modes of treatment, what difference of opinion, what an array of alleged facts directly at variance with each other, what contradiction, what opposite results of a like experience, what ups and downs, what glorification and degradation of the same remedy, what confidence now, what despair anon, in encountering the same disease with the very same weapons, what horror, and intolerance at one time of the very opinions and practices, which previously and subsequently are cherished and admired."

The other great men to whom I have alluded use, if possible, still stronger language, and *we* and the human race generally are fully justified by the authority of the Allopaths themselves in styling *them* quacks.

The remarkably modest claim set up by the Allopathic Colleges of *exclusive* legitimacy, is answered by the fact that the charter of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania was granted by the same high authority, the Legislature of Pennsylvania, which



conferred a similar charter upon themselves, so that when they ignore the validity of our degrees, they at the same time ignore the validity of their own.

The equally modest claim of *exclusive orthodoxy*, is well met by the inquiry—what is orthodoxy? The reply of the celebrated Bishop Horsley is perhaps the best definition ever yet given.—“Orthodoxy is my-dox, and heterodoxy is any other man’s doxy,” so that in this view of the case, we are the orthodox, and all who differ from us are heterodox. But we make no such ridiculous and absurd assertion. We merely assert that Homœopathy is in no way less orthodox than Allopathy, while we know it to be quite as legitimate, and far more true and regular, as well as scientific and rational than Allopathy. The old school, at times, assume the name of Hippocratics, alleging they are governed by his doctrines, and follow very closely his mode of practice. They ignore the existence of Galen, and shelter themselves under the idea that the antiquity of Hippocrates is a sufficient guarantee for the unquestionable truth of their principles and methods of practice, and they ask with a sneer, can a mere pretended discovery in Therapeutics of scarcely sixty years’ duration, weigh against the established doctrines of centuries? But assuredly a Therapeutic system which has been stationary for more than 2000 years, can, in this age of progress have but little to boast of, or to recommend it, and this kind of argument, if argument it can be called, may be considered on a par with that of an insane sailor, who insists upon navigating the ocean in an ancient galley with oars, because Jason and the other celebrated Argonauts did so, and that the modern method by steamers and ships is a ridiculous humbug, altogether illegitimate and heterodox.

The character and reputation of our illustrious and immortal founder, the great Hahnemann, have been frequently assailed by the *little minds* of the Allopathic school. The truly great men of that school have defended him warmly, simply because *they* could comprehend and appreciate his genius and learning. Hufeland, the Nestor of Medicine, calls him the most learned man of his time. Forbes says, “He is distinguished for his talents, his learning and his industry.” Maley, at that time an Allopathic Professor, in speaking of Aconite, says, “Even were we under no other obligations to Hahnemann, by this simple discovery of the antiphlogistic properties of Aconite, he would, like Jenner, deserve to be ranked among



the greatest benefactors of suffering humanity." Popper, of Wurttemberg, after eulogizing Belladonna in diseases of the throat, compliments Hahneman in the highest terms, and says, "that the best source of information upon its virtues is the *Materia Medica Pura* of Hahnemann;" where also he asserts, "is to be found the *only reliable* accounts of many other medicines." Dr. Mott of New York, says, "Hahnemann is one of the most scientific and accomplished physicians of the age." These are all scientific and well known physicians, and *their* eulogy will always outweigh the slanders of thousands of the Thersites of the profession.

One of the strongest evidences in favour of Homœopathy, and which goes very far to prove it a legitimate and valuable reform of the defective therapeutics of Allopathy, is the powerful influence it has exerted upon, and the re-active energy it has displayed in promoting a regeneration of Allopathy. And this is well known, not only to the enlightened Allopath, but also to his patients, and to all those versed in the present state of Allopathic medicine. The comparative minuteness of dose, the greater simplicity in prescription, the more cautious use of venesection, and its total abandonment in many diseases, from a conviction of its pernicious effects; together with a far more accurate observation of symptoms and some little disposition to ascertain the pure medicinal action of drugs; ALL point to the influence, silent—but potent—of Homœopathy, and which influence has been acknowledged by Forbes and others in direct terms.

All these facts, which are well established, prove the orthodoxy and the legitimacy of Homœopathy, past all doubt or cavil.

There are several misconceptions of Homœopathy, which appear to pervade the medical mind to some extent, and through it—pass current with the non-medical—to which I will briefly allude.

1st, Homœopathy is not a surgical science. It does not pretend with its minute doses, (though strange to say it has been demanded of it,) to amputate a limb, to reduce a dislocation, to extract an aching tooth, to remove a deadly poison from the stomach, or any other local irritant from the organism, affecting it chemically or mechanically, (though it has, in fact, very often superseded the necessity of chemical and mechanical agency.) Neither does Homœopathy promise any more than Allopathy, to counteract potencies overwhelming the organism, beyond the power of re-action. But, passing all such cases, as not within its boundaries, it confines



itself strictly to its legitimate province, the treatment of medical cases. Our surgeons and obstetricians perform all the operations necessary in their department, and they do so as ably and as skillfully as when they practised Allopathy, and assuredly to the full, as ably, as any Allopath now living.

As a *Medical Science*, Homœopathy views the manifestations of disease, as consequences of disturbed vital action. Hence it employs agents, whose dynamical action, ascertained by experiment on the healthy, is directed upon the vital forces thus disturbed, and *because* disturbed, *morbidly susceptible*, to the influence of *similar* irritants, beyond all calculation. Actuated by such views, and guided by experience, Homœopathy cannot but enforce the employment of doses, greatly less than those administered by Allopathy. Still, much is here left to the discriminating judgment of each physician, in adapting his doses to the varied circumstances of each individual case. So that he may never transcend the limits of healthy re-action, limits, however, which experience alone is competent to determine.

2d, Homœopathy is *not* a new system of medicine, though it is often so called. A system of medicine must necessarily embrace *all* the collateral medical sciences. Now, Homœopathy does not supplant these; on the contrary, it pays most *special* attention to them all. It does not, therefore, subvert any thing previously *well authenticated*; but it does subvert all *mere theories*, and most especially it subverts all the Allopathic therapeutics, as utterly false, irrational, unscientific, and destructive of human life. *This*, this is the mission of Homœopathy, and under the auspices, and guidance of *its law*, *similia similibus curantur*, it will assuredly ultimately destroy the Allopathic plan of treating disease, by *enormous doses* of poison.

Homœopathy then, is the *Keystone* of the arch of *true scientific* medicine. Hahnemann does not deny his obligations to the experience of past ages. Far from it. In his Organon, he draws copiously upon this experience, in support of his doctrines, and we, his followers, so far from disowning the great advances which modern researches have effected, in many departments of science, do most frankly admit and gladly avail ourselves of these essential elements of the great arch, it is the province of Homœopathy to complete, for example, special and general anatomy, physiology and pathology, botany, chemistry, and materia medica, each and all of these,



merit and receive our most special attention. But even if we were to admit perfection, in each and all of these collateral sciences, indispensable to a well educated physician, it is abundantly manifest that, without the keystone, a *scientific system of therapeutics*, founded upon an immutable law, the arch of the medical sciences was altogether devoid of both symmetry and strength. For what could it avail the art of healing, though, on the one hand, every fibre, and every function of the animal frame, in health and in disease, were perfectly disclosed to our view, and on the other, if all creation had yielded up its stores, and chemistry had analyzed them all, and recombined their elements without limits, if that science, which ought to teach the adaptation of agents, to the removal of morbid action, was yet to be created? And that it was to be created, the whole history of medicine from Hippocrates to Hahnemann, testifies most conclusively. *All* that was positively established previous to Hahnemann, *all* which has effectually withstood the revolutions of medical opinion, consisted of a few specific medicines, and a few specific practices, (for which the art was mainly indebted to fortuitous or empirical sources,) and these not referred, but deemed absolutely irreferrible, to any consistent system of general principles, and of course offering no claim to the appellation of a *science*. And here I quote a few words from the celebrated John Hunter, which will clearly prove, that I have by no means exaggerated the absolute deficiency of *that science*, or therapeutics, without which medicine can never be other than a mere conjectural art.

Hunter says, "Of these virtues we know nothing definitely—all we know is, that some are capable of altering the mode of action, others are stimulating, many counter-stimulating, some even irritating, others quieting, so as to produce either a healthy disposition and action in a diseased part, or to change the disease to that action which accords with the medicine; or to quiet where there is too much action; and our reasoning goes no further than to make a proper application of these substances, with these virtues, that is, if we can, for here all is guess work. The difficulty is to ascertain the connexion of substance and virtue, and to apply this in restraining or altering any diseased action, and as that can never be demonstrated a priori, it therefore reduces the practice of medicine to sheer experiment, and this not built upon well determined *facts*, but upon mere experience, resulting from *probable*



*data.* This is no more than *inferring*, that in what is now to be tried there is probable effect or good to arise in the experiment, from what has been found serviceable in similar cases. But diseases of the same specific nature, not only vary in their visible symptoms or actions, but in many of those which are invisible; which will make the effects of applications vary in the same proportion, and as those varieties may not be known, so as either to adapt the medicine to them, or to suit the disease to the medicine, it will then be only given upon a general principle, which, of course, may not correspond to the peculiarities. Even in well marked specific diseases, where there is a specific remedy, we find that there are often peculiarities, which counteract the simple specific medicine." Such is the testimony of the celebrated Hunter. Could language describe the uncertainty, the irrationality of the *modus operandi* of the Old School, in stronger terms?

But the position we maintain, that therapeutics, until the promulgation of the Homœopathic law, had never even met the first requisitions, and was therefore utterly unworthy the name of a science, can be abundantly fortified by other authority; and as I am desirous to clearly prove the outrageous absurdity, and the unparalleled impudence of the Allopaths, in arrogating to themselves the title of rational, and scientific physicians, I give a quotation from Dr. Paris—the President of the Royal College of Physicians in London—the first physician in Great Britain—the *primus inter pares*, whose authority has never been questioned.

He says—"That such fluctuations in opinion, and versatility in practice, should have produced, even in the most candid and learned observers, an unfavourable impression with regard to the general efficacy of medicines, can hardly excite our astonishment, much less our indignation. Nor can we be surprised to find that another portion of mankind has at once arraigned physic as a fallacious art, or derided it as a composition of error and fraud. They ask, and it must be confessed, that they ask with reason—What pledge can be afforded them, that the boasted remedies of the present day will not, like their predecessors, fall into disrepute; and in their turn, serve only as humiliating memorials of the credulity and infatuation of the physicians who commended and prescribed them?"

Again, while attempting to account for these fluctuations, &c., connected with the *Materia Medica*, he says—"That its advance-

ment has been continually arrested, and often entirely subverted, by the caprices, prejudices, superstitions and knavery of mankind; and that, unlike the other branches of science, it is utterly incapable of successful generalization;" and he adds the significant question—"In the progress of the history of remedies, when are we able to produce a discovery or improvement which has been the result of that happy combination of observation, analogy and experiment, which has so eminently rewarded the labours of modern science?" This question he leaves unanswered, and it is evidently unanswerable by any Allopath, however scientific, however learned he may be. But it has been answered by Hahnemann, and it is daily answered by every Homœopath. We may well ask how it happens, that amid the infinity of fictions with which the Allopathic Materia Medica notoriously and confessedly abounds, how it can have *any*, the *very slightest* pretension to the rank of *a Science*? It would be an easy task to multiply authorities, to prove what the learned and conscientious of the Allopathic school, have in all ages admitted and lamented. Girtanner says—"Our Materia Medica is a mere collection of fallacious and absurd observations," and Hoffman, the Father of Modern Pathology, says—"Very few are the medicines, whose virtues and operations are certain; but very many are those which are utterly false, suspicious, and fictitious."

Our fellow-citizen, Dr. James Rush, the author of the "Philosophy of the Human Voice," and a worthy scion of his illustrious father, says—"It seems to be one of the rules of faith in our art, that every truth must be helped into belief by some persuasive fiction of the schools; and I confess, so far as I know, the medical profession can scarcely produce a single volume in its practical department, from the works of Hippocrates, down to the last made text-book—which by the requisitions of an exact philosophy—will not be found to contain as much fiction, as truth. There are tests for all things. Now, a dangerous epidemic always shows the difference between the strong and the weak, the candid and the crafty, among physicians. It is equally true, that the same occasion displays, even to the common observer, the real condition of their art—whether its precepts are exact, or indefinite, and its practice consistent, or contradictory. Upon these points, and bearing in mind that we have now, in medicine, the recorded science and practice of more than two thousand years—let the



reader refer to the proceedings of the medical profession, during the prevalence of the Asiatic Cholera—and he will find their history every where exhibiting an extraordinary picture of preparatory panic, vulgar wonder, doubt, ignorance, obtrusive vanity, plans for profit and popularity, fatal blunders, distracting contradictions, and egregious empiricism—of ten thousand books upon the subject, with still an unsatisfied call for more—of experience, (so-called) fairly frightened out of all his former convictions; and of costly missions after moonshine, returning only with clouds. Now, I do assert, that no Art, which has a sufficiency of truth, and the least logical precision, can ever wear a face so mournfully grotesque as this. In most of the transactions of men, there is something like mutual understanding, and collective agreement; on some points at least. But the history of the cholera, summed up from the four quarters of the earth, presents only one tumultuous Babel of opinion, and one unavailable farrago of practice. This, even the populace learned from the daily papers, and they hooted at us accordingly. But it is equally true, that if the inquisitive fears of the community were to bring the real state of professional medicine to the bar of public discussion, and thus array the vanity and interests of physicians in the contest of opinion, we should find the folly and confusion, scarcely less remarkable, on nearly all the other topics of our art. Whence comes all this? Not from exact observation, which assimilates our minds to one consenting usefulness—but from Fiction—which individualizes each of us to our solitary conceit, or herds us into sects, for idle or mischievous contention with each other—which leads to continual imposition on the public, inasmuch as fictions, for a time, always draw more listeners than truth—which so generally gives to the mediocrity of men, and sometimes even to the palpably weak, a leading influence in our profession, and which helps the impostures of the advertising quack who, being an unavoidable product of the pretending theories of the schools, may be called a physician, with the requisite amount of fictions, but without respectability.

In view of the above recorded opinions of such distinguished Allopaths, and also in view of the fact that there is not a cure recorded in the books from Hippocrates to Hahnemann, which cannot be proven to have been an Homeopathic cure, it is passing strange, that our fellow-citizens will still submit to be drugged by

the dominant school—dominant *at present*, but destined, ere many years, to hear the prophetic voice, in Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin.

The above picture of the irrationality, the absurdity, and the confused and contradictory prescriptions of the Allopaths, drawn *by a master mind, is truly disgraceful, and of itself is sufficient to* inflict a death blow upon that system—or rather no system.

How different the practice of the *true*, rational and scientific school of medicine—the Homœopathic. Guided by one immutable law, they had but one mode of practice, and under this mode they saved 75 per cent. of their patients, while Allopathy, with its seventy or eighty different and discordant modes of practice, only saved 48 per cent. of theirs. Why this immense difference? Simply because the Homœopaths had *a law* to guide them; the Allopaths were guided by a hundred discordant *theories*. In short, the Homœopaths had found the desideratum, the long-sought-for Key-stone of the Arch of Medical Science. A grand therapeutic law, which has given, and will continue to give, a consistency, a strength, and a beauty to medicine, which for the first time in the history of the world, it has ever had, and which, but for the discovery of the immortal Hahnemann, it never would have had, so long as this globe endured.

Dr. Bushnan, an English Allopath, in writing the history of the cholera as it appeared in Great Britain, gives us a picture of the practice there, still more absurd and unscientific than that described by Dr. Rush, and many other distinguished authors. He says the *infallible* specifics were “pitch, sulphur, carbon, and phosphorus, gold, silver, zinc, and lead, strychnine, salicine, cannabine, and morphine, hachshish, and Thorabia; abstraction of blood, and injection of blood; perfect repose, and incessant motion. To the skin irritation the most severe, and applications the most soothing; stimulants the most violent, sedatives the most powerful; inhalation and flagellation.” But if these are the simple, what are the complex methods which have been proposed? A combination of all the absurdities contained in the foregoing. “One physician, and quite a noted one, administered the following:—Port wine, calomel, opium, sulphate of potash, powdered ipecacuanha, spirits of nitric ether, cardamom seeds, raisins, carraway seeds, cinnamon, cochineal, camphor, aniseed, storax, benzoic acid, benzoin, balsam of tolu, aloes, rhubarb, sal volatile, potash, ipecacuanha wine, biborate of soda, oxide of bismuth, spirits of wine, nitrate of silver,



tartar emetic, bismuth, columba, canella, sulphuric ether, cayenne and brandy;" polypharmacy this with a vengeance; science, no doubt, and rational in the eyes of Allopathy. But only fancy all this abominable mixture administered to the same unfortunate stomach, in less than forty-eight hours, and it will then cause you no surprise to hear that all the patients of this noted physician, left this world for a better.

Homœopathy, then, gentlemen, is *not* a new system of *medicine*, but it most unquestionably *is*, a new system of *therapeutics*. It is in medicine the science of therapeutics; and it is a science which, though not as yet full and perfect in its development, claims for itself, and announces the principle with its practical application, through which specific remedies, yet undiscovered, may be ultimately found for the diversified forms of disease, which afflict the human race.

All that I have above said, is amply sufficient to place in a clear light, the all-important truth, that *all* which is *essential* to the existence of Homœopathy, in its great radical principle, *similia similibus*, and those who hope to vanquish Homœopathy must direct their blows at this, and not waste their time and their energies, as heretofore, upon the outworks, the parasitic productions of misguided zeal, or of their own prolific imaginations.

Though scarce sixty years have elapsed since the promulgation of the law of Homœopathy, it already numbers among its adherents, a more numerous band of devoted cultivators, than can be found among the various and discordant sects into which Allopathy is divided. That these modernized relics of scholastic antiquity are doomed to the fate of their predecessors, is as certain as that the night of error must give place to the day-spring of truth. Equally certain is it, that Homœopathy is destined to flourish, until the whole family of man be made recipients of its fruits. "Coming events cast their shadows before," and on both sides of the broad Atlantic, as well as throughout the habitable globe, we see a har-binger of the consummation, "so devoutly to be wished," in the increased withdrawal of patronage from Allopathy, and in the equally increased patronage bestowed upon Homœopathy, not only by the wise, the learned, and the wealthy, but also by the humble, the lowly and the poor, who crowd our hospitals and dispensaries. Dr. S. Jackson, in one of his introductions in the University of Pennsylvania, makes the following remarks:—

"In the regular (or Allopathic) practice, the treatment of disease has too much degenerated into a blind routine, pursued in nearly every disease, however dissimilar in nature." This remark we all well know to be perfectly true, and it is equally well known to all those who are unfortunate enough to fall under the care of an Allopath, no matter what the disease, a purgative, or an emetic, or a tonic, is at once administered; calomel, quinine, opium, and tartar emetic. Take these from the immense majority of the Allopathic practitioners, and they are unable to practise. Add to the above venesection, and you have a picture of the practice of nine-tenths of the Old School.

In a pamphlet published this year in Edinburgh, by an Allopathic physician, there appears the following, which I quote to prove to you the estimate put upon Allopathy, by the wise and learned of that School. "What medicine wants to become a progressive art of healing, is a fundamental principle, a *ruling general law*, and this is what the celebrated Sydenham clearly perceived in his day, and demanded. Sydenham shows this general law can neither be a physiological nor a pathological law, but that it *must necessarily* be a therapeutical law." The writer then proceeds to show how the Allopathic Materia Medica is altogether worthless, and unreliable from want of such a principle or law. He says, "Seen in her own light, this modern orthodox scientific medicine is sitting on a mighty eminence, and all the nations of the world are listening with reverential awe to the words of almost supernatural wisdom, that distil from her academic lips. But, as *we* see her *in reality*, she is a deformed and sinister old woman, in a very tattered black gown, standing supported by a crutch and a staff, vending her compounds in the market place, surrounded by a crowd of women and children, who still listen attentively to her harangues, and purchase extensively her nauseous compounds; but many of the rising, and not a few of the manly adult generation, smile significantly, as they pause for a moment in passing; for this is what the impudent old woman says: Here are the alteratives, the anti-phlogistics, the anti-spasmodics, the anti-syphilitics, the anthelmintics, the astringents, the cathartics, the cholagogues, the corrosives, the demulcents, the deobstruents, the diaphoretics, the diuretics, the emmenagogues, the emetics, the errhines, the expectorants, the hypnotics, the irritants, the refrigerants, the sedatives, the sialagogues, the stimulants, the contra-stimulants, the narcotics,



the tonics, at any price you please, from a guinea to a shilling; nerves to mend, scabbed heads to mend, kidneys to mend, livers to mend, stomachs to mend, bellows to mend, nonsense to mend."

"Such a view (he concludes) of our standard therapeutics, when joined to an exposition of the methods of the schools, leads most inevitably to the conclusion that orthodox medicine is rotten to the *very core*, and it is apparent to all thinking minds, to all truly scientific physicians, that no scientific or philosophic tinkering can ever (as some of us once vainly imagined,) make the unsound woman whole. She must, sooner or later, die, and be removed out of the way. She can never *mend*, and must therefore *end*."

Thus we clearly perceive the question is narrowed among the wise, the learned, and the clear-sighted of the old school, to what the Homœopaths have long contended for. No sophistical shirking will now avail. No young physic. No legitimate medicine. No Physiological, no Pathological school, can command a coherent body of followers. These names are considered as pure assumptions, evasions of the great question; they have been discovered to be shams, and will no longer serve the purpose of their inventors. The battle *must* be fought on the simple issue,—Is the principle of Homœopathy the *law* of specifics or not?

This Allopathic writer also defends the authenticity of the statistics of Fleischman of the Homœopathic Hospital of Vienna, which you are aware have been impugned by Hooker, Lee, Simpson, Wood and Gairdner in the following words:—"During a late residence in Vienna, I satisfied myself, on the testimony of numerous Allopathic physicians there, that the statistics of Dr. Fleischman are as far above suspicion as any other statistics, and as free from sources of fallacy, as any data of this kind. The more they are investigated by impartial persons on the spot, the more does the belief in their veracity gain ground, and the flatulent essays and cobbled pamphlets are entitled to little weight, which have been written expressly to persuade the public of the contrary, by those who have not courted the means of obtaining impartial testimony on this subject. Vienna Homœopathic statistics have long since been subjected on the spot, in Vienna itself, to much keener scrutiny, than that of certain Edinburgh owls, who have lately peered at them from a safe distance, through the Presbyopic spectacles of a foregone conclusion."

Such a pamphlet as this from an educated and scientific Allopath,

is most cheering to the lovers of truth, to all Homœopaths, and is, of itself, a full and explicit answer to all the claims of orthodoxy, legitimacy, and rationality, set up by the Allopathic school. The experience of ages proves, that for a long series of years, humanity and science have been importunately repeating three great claims to the Medical profession.

The first of these is—that none be admitted to the ministry of an Art professing to control the mysterious phenomena of life, unless deeply imbued with the spirit and doctrine of that philosophy, whose fundamental principle asserts, “that man, the servant and interpreter of nature, understands and reduces to practice, just so much as he has actually experienced of nature’s laws—more, he can neither know nor achieve.” It has been asserted by many of the wisest of our Medical Ancestors, that *without* this principle of vitality pervading all medical education, a medical license to practise, is but little better than a legal license to destroy. If we, however, look to the practical evidence of the annals of medicine, we shall be convinced, that, down to the era of Hahnemann, this claim has been, with few exceptions, virtually disregarded by the teachers of our art.

The second of these great claims, urged by science and humanity, is an imperative demand of a rigid application of the principles of Inductive Philosophy to the study of the laws of life, and

The third is—in the administration of our art, a firm adherence to the laws of life, established by rigid induction, as the only revelation of nature, of which man can rationally avail himself for the preservation of health, and the removal of disease.

The history of Medicine from Hippocrates to Hahnemann, proves that there never was a single general law in practice of universal authority. It is susceptible of demonstrative proof—that so late as the close of the 18th century,—“The theoretical knowledge of the physician was reduced to nothing at the bed-side of the sick, and that his practical skill resided entirely in a sort of instinctive acuteness” that “the most happy views were less the effects of reasoning, than of inspiration.” And consequently, that our Art has been heretofore administered, irrespective, and in violation of the only laws which humanity and science can acknowledge for the government of the conscientious practitioner.

We therefore finally arrive at the conclusion, which appears ir-



resistible, that agents, or medicines indicated by the Homœopathic Law are the only appropriate means of removing disease.

Let the laws of man's nature, as a totality, be clearly displayed. Let the laws of Physiological and Pathological man be developed as one harmonious system, and we have plainly before us established principles of education, moral, intellectual, and physical.

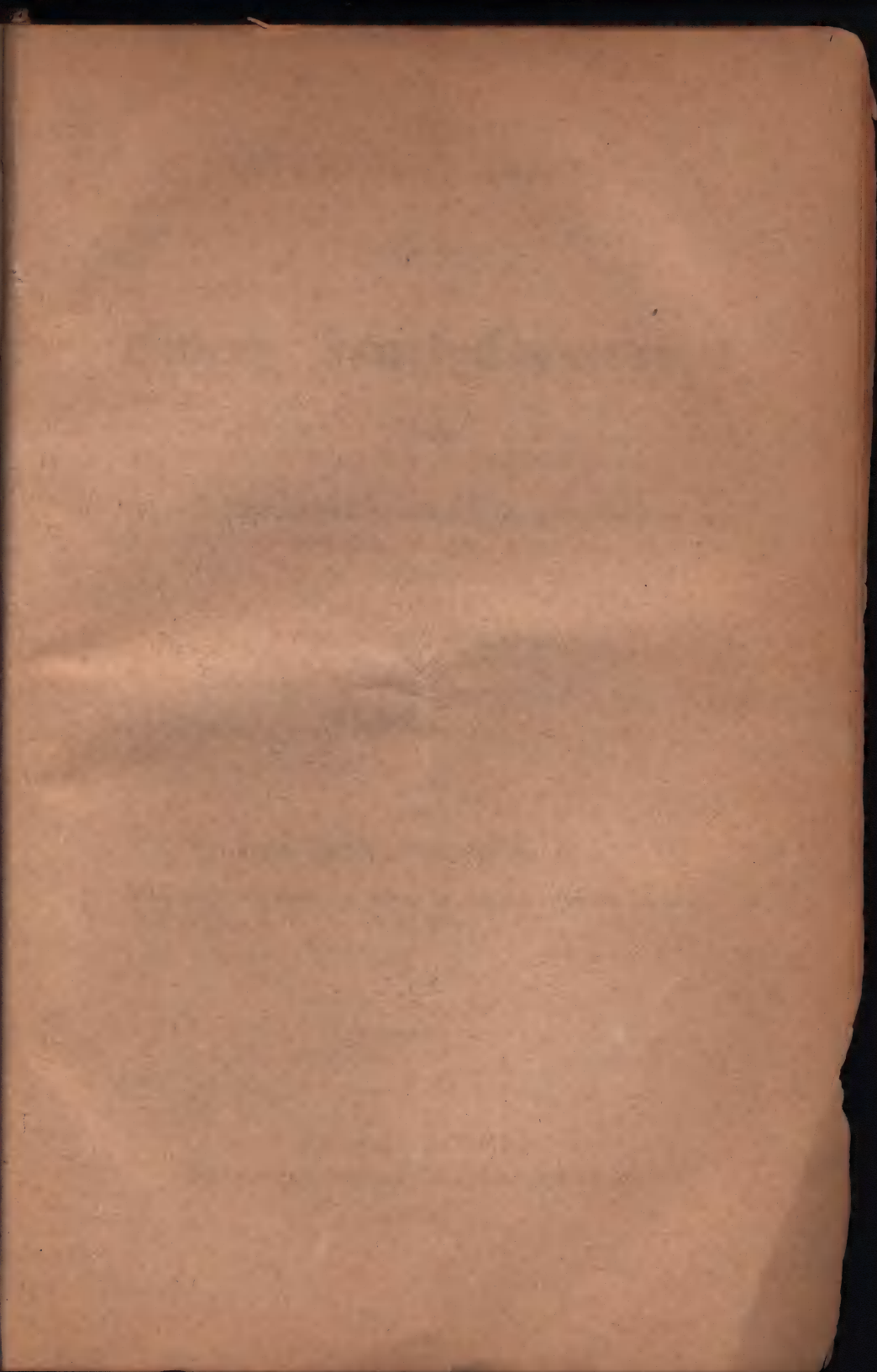
However men may differ in their theoretical views, the paramount importance of the Laws of Life, and of Life's phenomena, are conceded by all, and cannot but inspire the most generous emulation, full of promise for the future.

For us, in these United States, with civil institutions whose first element is freedom of thought, with a profession on which the hopes of humanity are suspended, and a field of inquiry, as yet almost untrodden,—Our course henceforth is onward, our motto—**EXCELSIOR.**

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STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE

JANUARY 1881

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE LAND OFFICE

IN RESPONSE TO A

RESOLUTION

PASSED MAY 18, 1880

ALBANY:



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DELIVERED AT THE

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OF THE

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OF

PENNSYLVANIA,

MARCH 3, 1859.

BY

JOHN REDMAN COXE, JR., M. D.,

PROFESSOR OF HOMŒOPATHIC INSTITUTES, PATHOLOGY, AND THE PRACTICE  
OF MEDICINE.



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GENTLEMEN:

In addressing you for the last time, before the pleasing association that has so long connected us is finally dissevered, I propose to make a few observations, which, although general in their tendency, may be regarded as more especially intended for those, who, anticipating the honors of the Homœopathic Medical College, will, most probably, very soon engage in the active pursuits of the profession they have selected.

The great object of this profession, is the benefit of your fellow-beings. When properly pursued, the services you render are not to be appreciated by a sordid estimate of pecuniary recompense—but by reflections, arising from a life devoted to benevolence; and from that internal gratification derived from the blessings of thousands, who were ready to perish; but who were indebted to your exertions, and to your skill and scientific attainments for their rescue from disease and from death.

Of the dignity of the profession of medicine, but little need be said. It has stood the test of ages, and from time immemorial has ranked foremost in the lists of science. Nor can the palm of honor be justly withheld, when we consider the labor of its attainment, the extent of knowledge it embraces, and the beneficial end it has in view. To excel in it requires a compass of information, at least equal to that of any other scientific pursuit. In fact, *every* branch of human learning may be considered as tributary to its improvement.

The education of a physician supposes some acquaintance with the dead and living languages; with mathematics; with natural history and philosophy; and more especially, with all

those numerous and extensive branches which are more intimately connected with the science of medicine. These are: anatomy, physiology, pathology, materia medica, chemistry, botany, obstetrics and surgery; all of which are essential to enable us to cure the various maladies incident to mankind. Each, and all of these are merely tributary to the practice of medicine, and each is, alone, sufficient to occupy the life of any individual, without a fear of exhausting the subject.

To these, may be added a knowledge of the world, of men and of manners, which is derived from that intercourse, maintained by the physician, with every class of society. So extensive, indeed, is the pursuit of medicine, that I persuade myself, in entering the portals of our Alma Mater, you are well convinced, you, as yet, have only reached the vestibule of the temple of fame. Very numerous are the paths by which you may ultimately arrive at its pinnacle. But an industrious, an unceasing perseverance, is essentially requisite to effect a purpose so honorable to those who surmount the difficulties attendant on their exertions. By such exertions alone, can you expect to rank with those illustrious luminaries of our noble profession, whose names are familiar to all, and whose discoveries have so greatly served to lighten your labors. Among the chief of these illustrious men, stands the immortal Hahnemann, whose great and invaluable discovery of the universal law, *similia similibus curantur*, places *him* far beyond all other physicians, from Hippocrates to the present day.

Independently of the pleasure which the man of science necessarily derives from every species of knowledge, it is not too much to affirm, that the various branches of a medical education, open such extensive sources of delightful investigation, that no other pursuit can, individually, compare with it. I mean, as connected with our *present* state of existence; and in fact, we may add, as it respects a state of eternity, it is by no means a slight circumstance in favor of our noble science, that, through it we are enabled to catch, as it were, an imper-



fect glimpse of the superintending providence, wisdom, and power of the Divine Architect of the universe; yet sufficient, let us humbly hope, to awaken the most grateful emotions for the innumerable benefits we are continually receiving, and to excite an ardent desire to qualify ourselves for that future life, in which (we may be permitted to conclude), an extension of our faculties will enable us still further to appreciate his Omnipotence.

The observations you have made, during the period of your studies, will have satisfactorily convinced you how inadequate so small a portion of time must be to render you perfect in your profession. All that you have, as yet, obtained, can be regarded only as the foundation of an edifice, the superstructure of which, must depend upon your own constant and assiduous exertions.

Our late illustrious fellow-citizen, Dr. Benjamin Rush, was in the habit of stating that he found it necessary to be an assiduous student during the whole of his life; and if such was the fact with that truly great man, after more than forty years of toil in the practice of his profession, can it be doubted but that the same assiduity must be essential to you, at the commencement of your medical career, if you are desirous of emulating him in his well earned celebrity.

Our own illustrious Hahnemann is another example of the necessity of constant study on the part of a physician, who is worthy of the name. He was a hard student to the very close of his life, and has left on record, sentiments very similar to those of Dr. Rush.

The courses of lectures every where given, (in consequence of the short period to which a medical education in now *unfortunately* limited,) are entirely too confined, to admit of that attention to various minutiae of the science, which they, so obviously, are entitled to receive. In laying a foundation for your future exertions, I nevertheless, am led to hope, that you will not have disappointed your own expectations, nor the most anxious wishes of your preceptors; for certain it is, that the honors you may hereafter attain in your pro-

fessional pursuits, will reflect a lustre on the college which this day proclaims your fellowship in the republic of medicine.

A general acquaintance with the principles of *every branch* of science, cannot be too assiduously cultivated in early life, for if not then acquired, the busy scenes in which we soon become engaged, in general, effectually operate as a barrier to their future attainment, and thereby preclude our researches beyond those branches of science, or of Art, with which we may be immediately connected, and beyond which we can then scarcely extend our views, however in other respects desirable.

In science, let us always remember, that the *ipse dixit* of no man (however great his talents, or commanding his station) is to be regarded as imperative. His facts must be established by proof to enable them to undergo the ordeal of time and patient observation. There is probably no adage more worthy of being constantly inculcated by a teacher, or more forcibly impressed on the minds of his hearers, than the celebrated one, "*Nullius addictus jurare, in verba Magistri.*"

It is not my intention to occupy your time by dwelling on topics, which have been so well explained to you in the progress of your studies. The duties of a physician have been so ably described, at different times, that I am precluded from saying what might otherwise be proper. There are, however, one or two points to which I shall briefly direct your attention, because they are, in my opinion, inseparably connected with the *character* of our profession. And it is the duty of every man to rescue the profession of his choice, (as far as lies in his power,) from the shafts which ignorance or malevolence may hurl against it.

Medicine is a field the most extensive for the exercise of humanity. The numerous opportunities of relieving distress, both mental and corporeal, which a physician enjoys, must always prove one of the highest sources of gratification to the benevolent practitioner. The motto of the physician is, or ought to be, that celebrated line of the Roman poet, "*Homo sum humani nihil a me alienum puto.*" It has how-



ever often been asserted, and much too often credited, that a continual intercourse with human misery blunts the feelings of the heart and precludes the luxury of those sensations, which would otherwise arise from a conviction of the benefits we may have it in our power to dispense. This charge I firmly believe to be altogether unfounded in fact. A long acquaintance with many members of the profession, whose enlarged and philanthropic minds, have for years been exerted in the pursuits of active benevolence. A knowledge of the writings and characters of the most illustrious physicians of ancient and of modern times alike satisfy me that the practitioners of medicine do not deserve so foul an aspersions. The active benevolence of the profession is daily seen in the conduct of those, who, without the *slightest* recompense, devote their services to those charitable institutions, the hospitals, the prisons, and the dispensaries of every civilized country, in which disease, in every horrid form, assails mankind. In the hour of pestilence is the child of misery exempted by his poverty from the closest attention of the physician, nay, even of the student of medicine? Is the dread of contagion capable of diverting him from the *duties* of his profession? No, no, gentlemen. In the midst of the fiercest epidemic, *there* are to be found the physician and his pupil alike ministering to the comforts of the sick and alike encountering the dangers of the pestilence.

It is in the hour when "the lurid breath of wide wasting pestilence" scatters destruction, desolation and dismay throughout the land, and grim death tramples with indiscriminate fury over the terrified inhabitants. When the ties of relationship and affection are sundered by the violence of fear, and utter selfishness seizes on, and extinguishes the better feelings of humanity. Then, then it is that the benevolent physician, unmoved by such examples, unscathed by terror, utterly regardless of self, is daily seen actively engaged in the discharge of his duty. Then he becomes the father, the brother, the friend, of the destitute. His unwearied attention smooths the solitary pillow of those who

are rapidly travelling that road, which leads from this sub-lunary sphere to that better world, "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest." He it is who inspires the desolate with hope, the only medicine for the miserable; and like a beneficent angel, wherever he goes he is a dispenser of good deeds.

Who can thoroughly estimate the feelings, or measure the fame of such an individual? Who would not endeavor to imitate his most noble example? Should you ask what reward can be adequate to a life of so much toil and exertion? I reply. It is the great privilege of our noble profession, to inscribe our memories *not* on perishable brass or marble, *but* in the living affections of our fellow-men, to be cherished and honored so long as the human race shall endure. Remember the names of Hippocrates, of Galen, of Sydenham, Boerhaave, Rush, of Hahnemann, and of all those who, like these illustrious men, have heaped benefits upon their fellow-citizens, by their professional labors; whose names are associated throughout the civilized world, with honor and with blessings, by all those capable of estimating the value of knowledge and of humanity. Mark *their* imperishable renown which, towering with indestructible grandeur above the wreck of empires and of nations, will survive so long as the human race are susceptible of generosity and gratitude, and then you can yourselves answer the question.

In our profession, as in every other, many unworthy members may be found. But, are the faults and vices of *individuals*, to be permitted to stigmatise the character of *the whole*? Certainly not! For, if such were the case, then would our judges be reproached because a Jefferies has been clothed with the ermine. Even religion itself may be assailed because it has been frequently made the stalking-house of ambition, villany and fraud. No, gentlemen, be well assured, humanity is *not* a stranger to the breast of the physician. It is in fact, the brightest gem of our profession. It constitutes, in truth, the origin of our science; and was acted on long before it became a separate pursuit.



You will soon have occasion to observe that medicine is not confined to the simple knowledge of the articles employed in the practice of your profession, nor to the exact amount in which you may venture to prescribe them. You may prescribe from the mother tincture to the thirtieth potency, as did the immortal founder of Homœopathy, though our good friends of the old school will endeavor to prevent your administering anything stronger than the decillionth. For strange to say, after sixty years of examination they are *still* utterly ignorant that *the Law*, the grand the sublime Law of Homœopathy, not only permits, but absolutely *demand*s just so much medicine as will suffice to effect a cure, and that whether we prescribe one grain or the decillionth of one grain, we are still true Homœopaths, provided, always, we have prescribed in strict accordance with the law, Similia, similibus curantur.

Medicine is not limited to a mere recollection of the symptoms of disease; nor to the indications for its removal. Essential as these undoubtedly are to the practitioner, medicine possesses a far greater extension. From its very nature it embraces a large proportion of the most sublime virtues of Christianity. It inculcates charity, forbearance and religion. Self is, or ought to be, the most distant consideration of the philanthropic physician. He lives not for himself only, but for mankind. His sympathy is excited not merely by the evils which may arise in his own domestic circle, but also by those which occur around him. Unfettered by the prejudices of party, he affords relief to all; and has it materially in his power to allay those feuds and intemperate passions, which, in science, in politics, and in religion, so greatly disturb the happiness of social life. Entitled in common with his fellow-citizens to a freedom of opinion, his close connection with all classes of society, would appear to render it almost impossible for the physician to become a violent or intolerant partizan.

I might here, with some degree of propriety, urge you to extend this philanthropic disposition to that intercourse,

which exists among us, as fellow members of the same noble profession. Harmony can only be maintained by *mutual* forbearance, gentlemanly conduct, language and manners. While, therefore, the large majority of the old school degrade themselves by vituperative and mendacious assaults on the characters and reputations of the Homœopathic physicians, who are their equals and their superiors in science, in virtue, and in all the qualities incident to the well-educated and gentlemanly physician. It will be impossible for a Homœopathic physician—consistently with the self-respect, due to himself—to consult with, or in any manner to acknowledge them. True, there are *many* noble spirits in the Allopathic ranks—*gentlemen*, who indignantly repudiate the unmanly and the unphilosophical assaults of their degraded colleagues, and with these, as gentlemen, we can, we may, and we do associate. With the illiberal and degraded majority, we have nothing in common, and can never even know or acknowledge them.

That same illiberality which has clothed our profession with inhumanity and a want of benevolence, has also ventured to invest it with irreligion and immorality! In this respect, whatever may have been the conduct of a few, it cannot, most assuredly, be ascribed to any necessary connection with the science of medicine. We have, at all times, possessed amongst us, too many illustrious supporters of religion and revelation to be concerned at the ridicule of fools, or affected by the false and wanton shafts of malevolence.

If in fact, *any profession*, (not excepting that of religion itself,) leads necessarily to a comprehensive view of the Supreme Being, that profession *must be* medicine. It is in the various pursuits of this extensive science, that HE is studied amidst the operations of his Almighty hand. Our studies are an *antidote* to unbelief—for he who runs may read, unless he wilfully closes his eyes to the sacred torch of truth.

Nevertheless, since our individual aberrations from the path of rectitude, may tend to cast an odium on the whole profession, let me entreat you, that by no levity of conduct,



you may co-operate with those, who thus vilify us, and attempt to degrade our understanding. Remember that the practitioners of medicine, as it regards religion—like the wife of Cæsar—should not even be suspected.

Let me now, gentlemen, express thus publicly, the gratification, which, as your preceptor, I have experienced in the close and assiduous attention you have evinced, in the progress of your medical studies; and in the examinations you have undergone. To all the knowledge imparted in the Allopathic Colleges, you have superadded, a knowledge of Homœopathy, the only rational and scientific mode of treating diseases.

That a continuance in the same attention may prove honorable to yourselves, and beneficial to the community, I am very sure you will believe is my most ardent wish. It is by it alone that you can ever hope to rank with the illustrious luminaries of our profession of ancient and of modern times.

If you pause in your career, the progressive march of modern science will inevitably leave you far behind; and you will find yourselves outstripped by those who appear to progress with a tardier pace. Genius may do much—steady and persevering application will do infinitely more. A combination of both, will necessarily lead you to the highest rank in your profession.

Always remember that, like Time, Science carries *her* lock in front; and if you once permit her to pass you, in vain will be all your efforts to regain what you have thus wilfully lost.

With every affectionate wish for your prosperity, both individually and conjointly, in the name and on behalf of my colleagues,

I bid you

FAREWELL.

## GRADUATES OF 1859.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TITLE OF THESIS.
Bell, J. Bachelder,	Skowhegan, Maine,	Irritation.
Burr, Charles H.,	Portland, Maine,	Actæa Racemosa.
Burdick, Joseph A.,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	Consumption.
Butler, Chas. F.,	Syracuse, N. Y.,	Perpetuity of Infinitesimal Doses.
Church, William Irwin,	Pittsburg, Pa.,	Natural Labor.
Davis, Joseph Dressor,	Liverpool, Nova Scotia,	Man.
Downing, John C. Clark,	New York, N. Y.,	Hemorrhagic Diathesis.
Edwards, Thos. Geo.,	Anderson, Grimes Co., Ts.	Physiology, its facts and teachings.
Ehrman, Louis P.,	Louisville, Ky.,	Scarlatina.
Foster, George S.,	Pittsburgh, Pa.,	Water as an Adjuvant in Medicine.
Hill, C. Judson,	Utica, N. Y.,	Pathology and Symptomatology Inseparable; and the Importance of a Correct Diagnosis to the Homœopathic Physician.
Jones, John Aten,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	The Eye.
King, Barrington S.,	Roswell, Georgia,	The Nature and Treatment of Wounds.
Lear, J. T.,	New Orleans, La.,	Proverbs of Alianthus.
Mason, C. H.,	Crosswicks, N. Jersey,	Variola.
McPherson, Wm. H.,	Trenton, N. Jersey,	"Lex Therapeutica Magna."
Moore, Volney L.,	Watertown, Wisconsin,	Nature's Combinations, and their Effects on the Human Organism.
Peterson, O. W.,	Canoga, Seneca Co., N.Y.,	Lymphatic System.
Rawson, Edward,	Chicago, Ill.,	Dermatology.
Scherzer, William,	Savannah, Georgia,	Intermittent Fever and its Complications.
Sellen, Theodore B.,	Ithaca, N. Y.,	Causes, Phenomena and Termination of Inflammation.
Taber, John Duncan,	Fairhaven, Mass.,	The Source of Life and Cause of Death.
Teague, Jas. P.,	London, Canada West,	Follicular Disease of the Throat.

## SPECIAL DEGREE.

Cleckley, H. M.,	Columbus, Georgia.
Clark, Robert Correy,	Philadelphia, Pa.
d'Torres, Peter Joseph,	Cuba.



## MATRICULANTS.

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Adams, Ira R.....	New York.
Belden, Wm. W.....	Rhode Island.
Bell, Bachelder.....	Maine.
Bender, Jacob.....	Penn'a.
Briggs, Frederick.....	Louisiana.
Budlong, John C.....	Rhode Island.
Burdick, Joseph A.....	Penn'a.
Burr, Ancrum B.....	North Carolina.
Burr, Charles H.....	New York.
Butler, Charles F.....	New York.
Church, Wm. J.....	Penn'a.
Clark, Robert C.....	Penn'a.
Cleekly, H. M., M. D.....	Georgia.
Cortes, Joseph G.....	Mexico.
Crouch, J. Fletcher.....	Delaware.
Davis, Joseph D.....	Nova Scotia, B. P.
De Pussin, Walter N.....	Louisiana.
De Torres, Peter Joseph.....	Cuba.
De Trobrian, Eugene.....	Paris.
Detwiler, Isaac C.....	Penn'a.
Doltene, James O.....	New Jersey.
Downing, John C. C.....	New York.
Earhart, Jacob E., M. D.....	Penn'a.
Eddy, Hiram L., M. D.....	New York.
Edwards, Thomas G.....	Texas.
Ehrman, Louis P.....	Kentucky.
Foster, George S.....	Penn'a.
French, Eson M.....	New York.
Gaut, John R.....	Penn'a.
Goodman, John R., M. D.....	South America.
Harbeson, Wm. C.....	Connecticut.
Hill, Charles Judson.....	New York.
Hill, Wm. W.....	Kentucky.
Jones, John Aten.....	Penn'a.
Jones, Samuel A.....	New York.
Keep, John Lester.....	Connecticut.
King, Barrington S.....	Georgia.



Lear, John T.....	Louisiana.
Mahon, Charles L.....	New Jersey.
Martin, Robert W.....	Penn'a.
Martin, Thomas D.....	Georgia.
Mason, Charles H.....	New Jersey.
M'Cloud, George B., M. D.....	Penn'a.
M'Naughton, Joseph R.....	Scotland.
M'Pherson, Wm. H.....	New Jersey.
Middleton, ———.....	New Jersey.
Mitchell, Horace D.....	Penn'a.
Moore, Volney L.....	Wisconsin.
Newton, Charles.....	New Jersey.
Nicholls, Frank.....	Massachusetts.
Peterson, Orton W.....	New York.
Porr, Frederick M.....	Penn'a.
Posey, David R., M. D.....	Penn'a.
Pratt, Davis R.....	Penn'a.
Pratt, Joseph T.....	Penn'a.
Rawson, Edward.....	Illinois.
Redman, George A., M. D.....	New York.
Reed, Jacob O.....	Penn'a.
Reed, Theodore N.....	Penn'a.
Scherzer, Wm.....	Georgia.
Scott, James L.....	Penn'a.
Sellen, Theodore B.....	New York.
Skiff, Charles W.....	Connecticut.
Small, Henry N.....	Illinois.
Smedley, Robert C.....	Penn'a.
Smith, Joseph W., Jr.....	New York.
Southgate, George A.....	Massachusetts.
Taber, John D.....	Massachusetts.
Teague, James P.....	Canada West.
Torry, Charles W.....	Ohio.
Troyer, Jacob M.....	Illinois.
Wallen, Miles W.....	Penn'a.
Warren, Erastus B.....	New York.
Warren, Woodward.....	New York.
Warsham, Timothy.....	Virginia.
Whitaker, George W.....	New Jersey.
Wood, Orlando S.....	Penn'a.
Worthington, Anthony H.....	Penn'a.
Young, James B.....	Delaware.
Zantzinger, Alfred.....	Penn'a.



## REGULATIONS OF THE COLLEGE.

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THE affairs of the Institution are under the control of a Board of Managers, consisting of the President of the College and six gentlemen, elected annually by the Corporation.

The faculty shall have authority to elect their own officers, consisting of a president and Dean, hold meetings for the purpose of arranging and conducting the business of their department, and for the preservation of order and decorum among the medical students.

The Winter Course of Medical Lectures will begin annually on the second Monday in October, and end about the first of March ensuing.

A candidate for graduation must be of good moral character, and be possessed of sufficient preliminary education, have attained the age of twenty-one years, have applied himself to the study of medicine for three years, attended two courses of medical lectures, and have been during that time, the private pupil for two years, of a respectable practitioner of medicine.

Students who have attended one or more full courses of Lectures in other Medical Colleges, may become candidates by attendance upon one full course in this Institution.

The candidate, when making application for an examination, must exhibit his tickets to the dean, or give other satisfactory evidence to the Faculty, to prove that the above regulations have been complied with.

Special examinations in particular cases may be had, with the consent of the Faculty.

The examination of the candidates for graduation will begin the last week of February; and the commencement for conferring the Degree of the College shall be held by a special mandamus of the Board of Managers, as soon after the close of the Lectures as practicable.

The candidate, on or before the first of February, must deliver to the Dean of the Faculty, a thesis composed by himself, and in his own hand-writing, on some medical subject, which shall be referred to one of the Professors for examination.

The Essay must be written on thesis paper of a uniform size, the alternate page being left blank.

A thesis may be published by the candidate, permission of the Faculty being first obtained.

The candidate shall pay the fees of graduation at the time of presenting his thesis, and in the event of his rejection, the money shall be returned to him.

The examination shall be conducted in private by each Professor, and the voting, in the case of every candidate, shall be by ballot.

If, in the opinion of the Faculty, a candidate would be benefitted by attending another course of Lectures he may withdraw his thesis, without being considered as rejected.



In unsatisfactory cases, the candidate may avail himself of a second examination before the whole Faculty, with their consent.

Formal notice of each satisfactory examination shall be given by the Dean to the passed candidate, who shall record his name and address upon the register of Graduates, with the title of his thesis.

The names of the passed candidates are to be reported by the Dean to the President, who will communicate such report to the Board of Managers, in order, if approved by them, their mandamus may be issued for conferring the Degree.

A passed candidate shall not absent himself from the commencement, without the permission of the Faculty.

Amount of fees for a full course of Lectures (invariably cash.)

Matriculation fee (paid once only,)	100 00
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Practical Anatomy,	5 00
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Graduation fee,	10 00
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Fee for students who have attended two full courses in other	30 00
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Medical Colleges,	50 00
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Graduates of other Medical Colleges,	30 00
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The matriculation ticket must be first obtained of the Dean, before any other tickets can be purchased.

The tickets must be taken by the first Monday in November, except in special cases, to constitute a full course.

Students who have attended two full courses of instruction in this Institution, shall be admitted to the subsequent courses of the College without further charge.

The Faculty shall have authority to consider and decide upon cases of special application for admission to the Lectures.

JACOB BEAKLEY, M.D., Dean,

S. E. corner 11th and Cherry streets,

PHILADELPHIA.